What is claimed is:

1. An apparatus comprising:

a mirror array to form a projected image comprising pixels; and

a circuit to, for each pixel, control the mirror array to selectively combine reflected light from at least two mirrors of the array to regulate an intensity of the pixel.

2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein, for each pixel, the circuit controls the mirror array to selectively tilt said at least two mirrors to reflect light into an optical path that intersects a location of the pixel to regulate the intensity of the pixel.

3. The apparatus of claim 2, wherein, for each pixel, the circuit controls the mirror array to cause a greater number of said of at least two mirrors to reflect light into the optical path for a higher intensity level than a number of said of at least two mirrors that reflect light into the optical path for a lower intensity level.

4. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein each pixel of the projected image is uniquely associated with at least two mirrors of the array.

5. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein each pixel of the projected image is associated with a number of mirrors of the array substantially equal to the number of potential gray levels of the pixel.

6. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the circuit does not use pulse width modulation to regulate the intensity of each pixel.

7. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein a first dimension of the array is associated with pixel positions of the projected image and a different second dimension of the array is associated with intensity values for the pixels.

8. The apparatus of claim 1, further comprising:

optics to, for each pixel, merge optical paths extending from said at least two mirrors into a single optical path that intersects a location of the pixel.

9. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein the optics compresses a two-dimensional image formed from light reflected from the mirror array into a one-dimensional sub-image of the projected image.

10. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein, for each pixel, the intensity of the pixel is indicated by a multiple bit digital value and mirrors of the array are organized into different groups, each group of mirrors being associated with a different bit of the digital value.

11. A method comprising:

using a mirror array to form a projected image, the projected image comprising pixels; and

controlling the mirror array to selectively combine reflected light from at least two mirrors of the array to regulate an intensity of each pixel.

12. The method of claim 11, further comprising:

for each pixel, controlling the mirror array to selectively tilt said at least two mirrors to reflect light into an optical path that intersects a location of the pixel to regulate the intensity of the pixel.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the controlling the mirror array to selectively tilt comprises:

for each pixel, controlling the mirror array to cause a greater number of said of at least two mirrors to reflect light into the optical path for a higher intensity level than a number of said of at least two mirrors that reflect light into the optical path for a lower intensity level.

14. The method of claim 11, further comprising:

uniquely associating each pixel of the projected image with at least two mirrors of the array.

15. The method of claim 11, further comprising:

associating each pixel of the projected image with a number of mirrors of the array substantially equal to the number of potential gray levels of the pixel.

16. The method of claim 11, wherein the controlling does not include using pulse width modulation to regulate the intensity of each pixel.

17. The method of claim 11, further comprising:

using a first dimension of the array to identify pixel positions of the projected image; and

using a different second dimension of the array to identify intensity values for the pixels.

18. The method of claim 11, further comprising:

merging optical paths extending from said at least two mirrors into a single optical path that intersects a location of the pixel.

19. The method of claim 18, further comprising:

compressing a two-dimensional image formed from light reflected from the mirror array into a one-dimensional sub-image of the projected image.

20. The method of claim 1, wherein, for each pixel, the intensity of the pixel is indicated by a multiple bit digital value, the method further comprising:

organizing mirrors of the array into different groups, each group of mirrors being associated with a different bit of the digital value.

21. A projection system comprising:

condensing optics;

a mirror array; and

a circuit to, for each pixel, control the mirror array to selectively direct reflected light from the mirror array into the condensing optics from at least two mirrors of the array to regulate an intensity of the pixel.

22. The projection system of claim 21, wherein, for each pixel, the circuit controls the mirror array to selectively tilt said at least two mirrors to reflect light into an optical path that intersects a location of the pixel to regulate the intensity of the pixel.

23. The projection system of claim 22, wherein, for each pixel, the circuit controls the mirror array to cause a greater number of said of at least two mirrors to reflect light into the optical path for a higher intensity level than a number of said of at least two mirrors that reflect light into the optical path for a lower intensity level.

24. The projection system of claim 21, wherein each pixel of the projected image is uniquely associated with at least two mirrors of the array.

25. The projection system of claim 21, wherein each pixel of the projected image is associated with a number of mirrors of the array substantially equal to the number of potential gray levels of the pixel.

26. The projection system of claim 21, wherein the circuit does not use pulse width modulation to regulate the intensity of each pixel.

27. The projection system of claim 21, wherein a first dimension of the array is associated with pixel positions of the projected image and a different second dimension of the array is associated with intensity values for the pixels.

28. The projection system of claim 21, wherein, for each pixel, the intensity of the pixel is indicated by a multiple bit digital value and mirrors of the array are organized into different groups, each group of mirrors being associated with a different bit of the digital value.

29. A projection system comprising:

condensing optics;

a mirror array;

a processor coupled to the mirror array; and

a flash memory storing instructions to cause the processor to, for each pixel, control the mirror array to selectively direct reflected light from the mirror array into the condensing optics from at least two mirrors of the array to regulate an intensity of the pixel.

30. An article comprising a computer-readable storage medium storing instructions to when executed cause a computer to:

control a mirror array to produce a projected image, and

for each pixel of the image control the mirror array to selectively direct reflected light from the mirror array in an optical path toward the projected image from at least two mirrors of the array to regulate an intensity of the pixel.

31. The article of claim 30, further comprising instructions to cause the processor to control the mirror array to direct the reflected light toward condensing optics.

32. The article of claim 30, further comprising instructions to cause the processor to group mirrors of the array into groups of multiple mirrors, each group being associated with a different pixel of the projected image and the mirrors of each group collectively forming a gray scale intensity for the associated pixel.